

However, reference to the review of this species and its congener *O. distans* by Colin Hart in *Ent. Rec.* **108**: 113-117 (1996) seemed to confirm the diagnosis. That paper contains clear half-tone photographs of the male and female genitalia of both species and includes an important additional character, the shape of the posterior margin of the seventh abdominal sternite, which is illustrated, but not highlighted, for *O. laetus* by Gielis (*op. cit.*), but not for *O. distans*. Accordingly, the microscope slide bearing the genitalia was sent to Colin Hart who was able to confirm my identification.

Although I have not checked the Scottish Insect Records Index (SIRI) at the National Museums of Scotland (see, Shaw, 1987. *Ent. Rec.* **99**: 37-38), I am informed by Colin Hart that this is certainly the first report of *Oxyptilus laetus* in Scotland. It is only the fifteenth example to be reported in Britain.

In the same trap on the same night I also took several examples of the rare immigrant choreutid *Tebenna micalis* (Mann), another first for Scotland and already reported. These were accompanied by more frequent species such as the Vestal *Rhodometra sacraria* (L.) and the pyralids *Nomophila noctuella* (D.& S.) and *Udea ferrugalis* (Hb.), clearly suggesting that there was a degree of immigrant activity taking place. A Clouded Yellow butterfly *Colias croceus* (Geoff.) was also noted in preceding afternoon. Finally, Colin Hart also informs me that another example of *O. laetus* was taken in Britain just four days later, on 24 June 1998, this time at Walberton, Bramblings, West Sussex, England (VC 13: grid reference SU 96379 06325) by J. T. Radford. There seems little doubt that my Scottish example was a primary immigrant.— COLIN W. PLANT, 14 West Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 3QP (E-mail: cpauk1@ntlworld.com).

The Aston Rowant record of *Ceutorhynchus syrites* Germar (Col.: Curculionidae) – a mystery unresolved?

I am grateful to Mr A. A. Allen for his response to my earlier appeal for information regarding this record (*Ent. Rec.* **116**: 147). As he says, the details are few. I knew Mr G. E. Woodroffe quite well, and he was certainly aware of my particular interest in Curculionoidea. Yet he never mentioned this outstanding record to me. Again as Mr Allen says, he was a competent coleopterist. Among his interesting captures at Aston Rowant was *Glocianus moelleri* (Thomson). As I mentioned in my account of the British species in the genus (1999, *Coleopterist* **8**: 49-56), I have one of Mr Woodroffe's specimens of this species and it was collected on 17 May 1966. The coincidence of two very rare weevils being collected on the same day at the same locality is, to my mind, suggestive, particularly as the specimen of *C. syrites* has not (yet) been found. Is it not possible that the two species have been confused? This is despite the dissimilarity of names, though of course *G. moelleri* was until recently included in *Ceutorhynchus* in British literature on Ceutorhynchinae.

I have nothing to add to Mr Allen's comments on the Totnes "record" of *C. syrites*. Readers of this journal will no doubt form their own opinions as to its reliability, given the circumstances of its discovery which he describes.— M. G. MORRIS, Orchard House, 7 Clarence Road, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 2HF.